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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WHAT THE ST. LOUIS SUMMER GIRL IS WEARING. Bright photography and chatty text—next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900.

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NEW MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Believed to Be the Latest One From Pekin—It Reports Another Attack.

IS, HOWEVER, CONSIDERED ENCOURAGING.

Shows He Has Received News From Washington and Knows Relief Is Near—Seven Americans Killed.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Acting Secretary of State to-night made public the following extract from a dispatch received this morning from Mr. Conger. It was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, who explained that he had received it at midnight from the Tao-tai of Shanghai, by whom it had been received by way of Tsi-Nan, August 15. It is undated, but would seem to have left Pekin some time between August 5 and 11:

"Secretary of State, Washington: Our cipher is safe. May it not be sufficient authenticity? We have been imprisoned and completely besieged since June 23.

"Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17; only rifle since, but daily, with frequently desperate attacks. One last night. Have already reported our losses.

"French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Dutch legations and all other foreign property in Pekin destroyed.

"Doctor Ingalls' child dead. Marines Fanning, Fisher, Turner, King, Tutchter, Kenny and Thomas killed. All other Americans alive. Inform Alta and Secretary Ryan. Nearing allied forces give us hope. CONGER."

CONGER'S MESSAGE ENCOURAGING.

The latest dispatch from Minister Conger was scanned with eager interest, but brought little information beyond that already in hand. In one respect, however, it gave the Government strong encouragement, as it was almost a categorical answer to the inquiries of the State Department. This was the first definite knowledge that we were in direct touch with our Minister, for all of his dispatches, up to today, had conveyed information without reference to the repeated inquiries of the Government.

That the situation is desperate is shown by his statement that one of the attacks

RUSSIANS LANDED TO PROTECT ALLIES' REAR.

Communications of Foreign Troops Seriously Threatened.

MANY CHINESE ARE SLAIN.

Five Hundred Left Dead When Chang-Chi-Wan Was Captured.

Roma, Aug. 16.—The following dispatch has been received here from Taku via Che-Foo, August 15:

"A Russian regiment has disembarked to protect the rear of the allied forces, which is seriously threatened.

"The Japanese Admiral advises that they occupied Tung-Chow last Sunday and that he is awaiting news of an attack on Pekin to-day."

TEN BRITISH KILLED BY HEAT.

London, Aug. 16.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the contingent of troops from India to China, has wired to the Government from Taku, under date of August 15, via Che-Foo, August 15, as follows:

"Arrived here this morning early after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our forces died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chang-Chi-Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

General Gaselee sends two earlier dispatches repeating advice already received by the British Government.

CHANG-CHI-WAN TAKEN.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, dated August 14, announced that the allies captured Chang-Chi-Wan with slight loss. The Chinese left 500 dead on the field. The remainder fled, some to Tung-Chow and some to Pekin.

ADVANCING RAPIDLY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 8, via Che-Foo, Monday, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The allies' column at noon arrived here. Their march was unopposed.

A messenger from Pekin reached the Japanese before noon. One message was in cipher. It was forwarded to Tien-Tsin. The other message was from Minister Conger, and was handed to General Chaffee. It states that on August 4 the foreigners in Pekin were still holding out, their condition being critical, but not hopeless.

The column is advancing as rapidly as possible.

PROGRAMME DECIDED ON.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office at Tokio, stating that at a conference held on the 15th inst., at Yang-Tsun, the commanders of the several forces decided to push on at once to Pekin. The forces were ordered by the Japanese and followed in order by the Russians, British and Americans. They expected to reach Tung-Chow on the 12th. The French troops were compelled by the inadequacy of their commissariat to remain at Yang-Tsun, while the small bodies of Austrians, Italians and Germans turned back to Tien-Tsin.

Immediately upon the fall of Tien-Tsin the Russians set about repairing the Tien-Tsin-Pekin Railway, which will be repaired as far as Yang-Tsun about the 20th of this month.

The Chinese from Shan-Hai-Kwan report that the Russians are repairing the Tung-Ku-Lun Railway toward Shan-Hai-Kwan. Engineering officers, with about 300

RUSSIANS REPORT A GREAT BATTLE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—General Rennenkampf, according to advice from the Russian War Office, while pursuing the Chinese from Aium, found 4,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and twelve guns in a strong position at Sanjehan. Although the Russians were inferior in numbers and had only two guns they made combined frontal and flank attacks upon the Chinese on August 16.

The Chinese succeeded in breaking up the flank movement, and fought with great stubbornness, but, eventually, they were compelled, by a fierce Cossack attack on their center, to evacuate the position and withdraw the guns.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Local rains and thunderstorms in southern, fair in northern, portions Friday; Saturday fair; light southerly winds.

For Arkansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh southerly winds.

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1. New Message from Conger.

Whites in Pekin no Longer Besieged.

Text of Earl Li's Appeal.

2. Finances Again Under Arrest.

What Was Found in a Flat.

Killdeer Verdict Is Suicide by Poison.

Mob Routed by Rain.

3. Was It the Same Gilbert Gates?

Ingalls' Funeral To-Day.

Boer Officers to Settle in America.

Whittier Caught Near Panama.

Bitter Speeches in the Powers Trial.

4. Race Track Results.

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5. Coming Fights Should Be Battles Royal.

Officials Took Water for a Day.

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7. Republic Want Ads.

8. New Corporations.

Real Estate Transfers.

The Railroads.

9. Grain and Produce.

10. Financial News.

River Telegrams.

11. Dumped Into Pond by Runaway Automobile.

His Hobby Was Woman's Clothes.

Deadlock Caused Shortage in Shirts.

Death Followed Drunken Fight.

Lead-Pipe Thieves Busy.

Milliners Coming for Fall Trade.

TWO THOUSAND DROWNED.

Flood Adds to the Sufferings of Peaceful Chinese.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Mrs. N. C. Marsh has just received a letter from her son, the Reverend Benjamin C. Marsh, who for two years has been a missionary in the Anglo-Chinese School at Foo-Chow, China. The letter was written at Ku-Ling, a few miles from Foo-Chow, and was dated July 9. He says:

"It is estimated that over 2,000 persons were drowned by the overflow of the Min River last week. The bridge of the Thousand Ages, as it is called, was broken in two places. Those who attempted to cross were never seen again. One of the most wretched conditions was that they did not like to leave their floating homes because robbers would come and carry off everything of value. Some would always go with the house, whether it fell or floated away. After the flood the officials raised about \$5,000 and the missionaries \$4,000 to help the sufferers.

"Although at present we go wherever and whenever we please, still we do not know when the Boxer trouble may break out here. The Viceroy of this place has sent guards to the foreign settlements."

"WORKERS ARE SAFE."

Encouraging Dispatch Received by the Bible Society.

New York, Aug. 16.—The Reverend Doctor John Fox of the Bible Society to-day received the following cablegram from the Reverend Doctor John R. Hykes, dated Shanghai:

"Workers are safe."

"The dispatch certainly means that all of our superintendents are safe, and, we hope, the native employees as well."

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD.

It Has Been Restored as Far as Pei-Tsang.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—An undated dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that the railroad between Tien-Tsin and Pei-Tsang has been restored and that the Russians are repairing the line in the direction of Pekin.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China, sails from Naples for the Far East August 22.

RUSSIA'S MOVE ON INDIA.

Shah of Persia's Ruler Says the Day Has Been Set.

New York, Aug. 16.—The Shah of Persia has had an agent in this country for a fortnight examining the electrical trolley systems of Greater New York, preparatory to introducing electric travel between Tehran and a point on the Caspian Sea. These ninety-three miles of trolley will be the longest electric railway in Asia.

The Shah's agent, John Marsden Ward, an Englishman, has been for more than fifteen years attached to the personal service of the Shah and has resided at Tehran. He was a protégé of B. B. Hotchkiss, the American inventor, and has introduced into the Shah's capital the telephone and other modern appliances.

"Mr. Ward said, in an interview:

"The great conflict in China may delay Russia's advance upon India, but the day for that move is practically fixed. Russia can occupy Herat any day she wishes. It is the gateway to India.

"Persia owes much to Russia. The czar has not attempted in any way to dominate Persia, and Russia is doing more for the rest of the world than any other nation."

They Either Have Been Saved or Were Dead When Allied Forces Arrived.

Washington Believes That They Have Been Rescued and That Relief Column Has Occupied the Capital.

London, Aug. 17, 3:45 a. m.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hong-Kong announces the capture of Pekin, but the Austrian Government, like other European Powers, is still without confirmation of this report.

An official telegram, dated Taku, August 14, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Pekin began Monday, that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, had opened communication with the relieving force and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung-Chow.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese Imperial troops around Tung-Chow, Sunday, and then marched direct on Pekin. This, if true, carries the Japanese official advice announcing the capture of Tung-Chow one step further.

Shanghai dispatches declare that the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether the plan was carried out is not known there.

The Western Powers, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposals formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice, dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies or the granting of permission to the allied forces to enter Pekin and to guard the legations. Upon these bases, the correspondent says, Japan has agreed.

OFFICIAL NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 16.—China has bent her knee in supplication, but, in all human probability, her pleadings come too late. To-day the appeal of Li Hung Chang, the Envoy Plenipotentiary appointed to negotiate peace with the Powers on the part of the Chinese Government, reached Washington, but even then the allied forces are supposed to have entered Pekin and rescued the besieged Ministers.

Two things are regarded here to-night as certain—either the legationists are safe in the hands of the relief expedition, or they are dead, having been put to death as the allies entered the city.

Earl Li's communication was handed to Acting Secretary Adee at 9 o'clock this morning and, together with a cablegram from Minister Conger, was laid before a Cabinet meeting at the White House two hours later.

It is evident that Earl Li expected no such progress by the allies as they have made and his dispatch indicates that it was their approach near Tung-Chow, which is only ten miles from Pekin, which caused him to rush his appeal to the Powers. That the wily Chinaman for once in his life procrastinated too long is plainly apparent. The dispatch was dated yesterday, August 15. His object in sending it was to prevent the entry of the foreigners in to Pekin, but at that moment they doubtless were already at the city's gates, if not within the walls themselves.

Japanese Minister Confirms the News.

Earl Li wanted the troops stopped at Tung-Chow, but they arrived there on August 12, as the cablegram received to-day from Admiral Remy shows. Admiral Remy's information was confirmed late this afternoon by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Jutaro Komura. Mr. Komura called at the State Department with an official cablegram, stating that Tung-Chow had been taken on that date with practically no resistance and, what is more important, that the allies had pressed on to Pekin. Admiral Remy's statement that the internationalists would attack Pekin yesterday was therefore borne out. Li Hung Chang on that day had just memorialized the Imperial Government to "negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot." How long it would take for that message to reach the Chinese capital is not known. There are telegraph

TEXT OF EARL LI'S APPEAL AND AMERICAN REPLY.

Viceroy Asks the Powers to Open Peace Negotiations at Tung-Chow.

UNITED STATES REJECT THE PROPOSITION.

As to Whether Pekin Shall Be Entered or Whites Delivered at Gates Is Left to Envoys and Generals.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Department of State makes public to-night the communications exchanged to-day between the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, and the Acting Secretary of State, together with the instructions under which General Chaffee is acting. The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 9 o'clock this morning:

"A cablegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary of China, dated August 15, and received by Minister Wu at 7 p. m. on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung-Chow. I have memorialized the Imperial Government to depute envoy to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Pekin. The Powers, being fully aware of the embarrassing position in which their Majesties, the Empress Dowager, and the Emperor are placed, are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders arriving at Tung-Chow with their forces to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their Majesties and calamities to the people.

"For such advance would shake the foundations of the Ta-Ching Empire, and would the feelings of all her people, high and low. For a compliance with this appeal the millions of people of the Empire will be profoundly grateful to the Powers. Please communicate this cablegram at once to the Secretary of State."

The American Reply.

The following memorandum, in reply, was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon:

"Memorandum: Forseeing that there would be insufficient time, after receiving a reply to our memorandum of August 12, to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Pekin, we sent on the same day to the General commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.—Fowler, Che-Foo, for Chaffee, Aug. 12: Secretary of War directs me to

International Troops Were Within Ten Miles of Sacred City Last Sunday.

Li Hung Chang Appeals for Armistice at Tung-Chow—Reply Is: "Negotiations Must Occur at Pekin."

Lines between Shanghai and Pekin, but it is a question whether they have been left intact by the allies. It is believed here that such a message was not received by the imperial authorities before the attack on Pekin spoken of by Admiral Remy had begun.

Had the administration not foreseen some such close call as this, there would not be even the shadow of doubt that Pekin has been entered. As explained in the official memorandum, this contingency had already been provided for by this Government, for, on August 12, General Chaffee was cabled the contents of the edict by which Li Hung Chang was appointed Envoy Plenipotentiary, but was left no alternative than to demand the entrance into Pekin of a sufficient number of allied troops to escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin.

Left to General Chaffee's Discretion.

On August 14 (Tuesday), those instructions were so amended as to leave the question as to whether the troops should enter Pekin or not to be determined by General Chaffee and the other Generals. It is scarcely possible that this last message reached General Chaffee before yesterday, and the only hope that it did is based on the fact that the military telegraph line strung by the Signal Corps as the army advanced was in operation.

So, taking everything into consideration, the chances are about 99 to 100 that the allies have already entered the capital. Even admitting that Li Hung Chang's message to his Emperor and that of our own Government to General Chaffee were received in time, it is not believed in official circles that the Generals commanding the allied troops, having gotten so near the goal, would enter into negotiations that included their troops remaining outside the walls of that city.

In this connection, the announcement appended by Acting Secretary Adee to the correspondence made public by his department to-day is highly significant. He says that the attacks by the imperial troops on the legations have not ceased and that the advance of the relief forces cannot be stopped while the attacks continue.

All these phases of the situation were discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day and the general opinion among the President's confidential advisers was that Pekin has already been entered. President McKinley himself, who returned to Washington this morning from Canton, and who was present at the meeting, is said to entertain the same views.

Chaffee's Instructions Are Limited.

One very important point developed to-day was that General Chaffee's instructions do not go beyond the release of the Ministers. What the United States forces will do after that has been accomplished has not even been discussed by the Cabinet. This information was given without equivocation by a Cabinet officer to-day. He said that the safety of Mr. Conger was the only thing now in contemplation by the Government and whether the American troops will remain in China or not is a matter for future consideration. At the same time, he admitted that it was not likely that they would be brought back to America until the Chinese troubles had been ended for good and all, and due reparation been made this country. He added that it had not even been definitely decided whether or not our men would be withdrawn from Pekin unless China has accepted the terms laid down by us for the delivery of the Ministers.

The War Department was asked to-day to define what persons would be entitled to be escorted out of Pekin by the internationalists. The answer was that in the category would belong all those who the Ministers said were under their protection. This would include, therefore, not only the members of the legations, Christian missionaries, etc., but also whatever native Christians should be within the legations. The total number of the besieged is said to be about 800, but the Ministers, in their dispatches, have said that 3,000 native Christians were being protected by them.

REMY SAYS ALLIES WERE TO MAKE AN ATTACK ON PEKIN LAST WEDNESDAY.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Navy Department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remy:

"Taku, Aug. 15.—Front unheard from since 11th. Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff expressly to furnish me authentic information. Latest reports from Japanese sources say the allies occupied Tung-Chow on the 12th and would attack Pekin to-day. REMY."

Ten Miles From Pekin on August 12.

Tokio, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tung-Chow, dated August 12, says:

"The Japanese troops occupied Tung-Chow to-day. We are now ten miles from Pekin. The Chinese seem to have retreated toward Pekin. Last night a quantity of arms and a granary with great stores of rice captured."

Straining Every Nerve to Reach Pekin.

London, Aug. 16.—A news agency dispatch from the seat of war reads as follows:

"At the front, Aug. 11, via Che-Foo, Aug. 14.—The Chinese retreat continues. They will not make a stand. We are only twenty miles from Pekin. The entire force is straining every nerve to reach the capital before it is too late."

tion required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch.

"ALFRED A. ADEE,

"Acting Secretary,

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 16, 1900."

DEADLOCK AT SHANGHAI.

Britain Will Land Troops Alone or Not at All.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Admiral Seymour has been instructed through the British Consul not to land troops here, but to send them north.

The leading British bankers and business men have cabled to Lord Salisbury urging a reversal of this decision, as it is likely to have a bad effect on the Chinese.

Several of the foreign Consuls have sent an identical note to their Governments, urging that the landing of British troops is advisable.

Admiral Seymour is waiting for a reply from Lord Salisbury.

France has 1,100 troops on the transport Cachar, ready to land in case the British land.

It is understood that Britain refuses to land troops unless permitted to do so alone. France persists in her position of desiring to disembark soldiers if England does so.

WHITE WOMEN SLAIN IN CHINA.

Misses Rice and Huston and Mrs. Cooper Are Dead.

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 16.—A cablegram

UNDER CHINESE ESCORT.

Sir Robert Hart Said to Have Left Pekin.

Hong-Kong, Aug. 16.—It is reported that the Canton Customs Department has received a dispatch saying that Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, accompanied by his staff, has left Pekin under Chinese escort and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him on his reaching the coast.

HEADGEAR INSUFFICIENT.

Sufferings of Americans in China Direful.

London, Aug. 17, 3:30 a. m.—Describing the capture of Ho-Si-Wu, a special dispatch says that the headgear of the Americans was quite insufficient for the awful heat and that the consequences were direful.

CONSUL GOODNOW ACCUSED.

Shanghai Gazette Charges Complicity With Chinese.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The Shanghai Gazette openly impeaches the United States Consul, Mr. John Goodnow, for open complicity with the Chinese.